MAY 19, 1967 PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S 77th BIRTHDAY

Wasen

VIETANAMA CHIRIER

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President Ho Chi Minh visits an A.A. unit.

OTHING is more precious than independence and freedom". lapidary sentence almost banal at first sight. Yet it contains the secret of this extraordinary fact: the Vietnamese people's victorious resistance to the colossal American war machine. It follows the familiar style of the man who has pronounced it. A man who, at every historic moment, said words that were needed to mobilize energies, muster strength, call forth heroism and initiative. Simple words, devoid of flourish and rhetoric, which remain engraved in the hearts and minds of all, for they merely express what ever, one feels in his heart of hearts witho being able to say it. Because HO CHI MINH embodies the indomitable will of an entire people never to resign themselves to slavery, because for sixty years, from his adolescence, he has devoted all his life to the cause of national independence, every one of his words faithfully expresses the Vietnamese people's aspirations.

When he was fifteen, he already served the patriotic resisters of that time: a few years later, he was active beside French democrats defending the national cause: in 1925 he rallied young people into a new-type revolutionary organization: in 1930, he founded

the Indo-Chinese Communist Party. in 1941 the Viet Minh Front, in 1944 the People's Army, in 1945 the Government of the Democrati: Republic of Vietnam. Now, at 77, he remains at the helm, always simple, alert, a determined patriot and a consistent revolutionary, In 1964, when American aggression against the South became extremely cruel, he simply said to our Northern compatriols: "Let us redouble our efforts". In 1966, when the American imperialists threatened to crush the whole country under showers of bombs, he merely reminded all of us that " nothing is more precious than independence and " What he has sown for sixty years - the will for independence, the aspiration towards a future of justice, internationalism - has sprouted in all hearts and minds and become a material force, stronger than the technical and military power of the United States of America.

What he sows is also the image of a new man serving the collectivity; what he inculcates in the entire people is that irreproachable morality, that supreme virtue without which all revolution would be futile.

Uncle Ho, very affectionately, we say to you: "Happy birthday!"

or the defence of the independence of the Fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our people and army, united as one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifice and hardship may be.

(President HO CHI MINH's appeal of July 17, 1966)

NORTH VIETNAM

THE 1,900 th
U. S. PLANE WAS DOWNED
ON MAY 17, 1967

YANKEE GO HOME!

THE U.S. AGGRESSORS ARE COMMITTING CRIMES OF GENOCIDE

Statement of the Delegation of Cuban Scientists Investigating the U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam

May 17, 1967, the for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Vietnam held a press conference presidency of Dr Pham Ngoc Thach. President of the Commission, denouncing the cri-mes committed by the Yankees in Hanoi and Haiphong for nearly one month Since April nearly one month. Since April 20, apart from attacking the populous quarters inside Hai-phong and in its periphery. U.S. planes bombed the port, the foreign ships anchored along the wharves and a number of factories such as number of factories such as the enamelware factory. Espe-cially on May 10, more than 50 planes carried out round-the-clock attacks on many the-clock attacks on many locanties in the city in which steel-pellet bombs were used to kill the population. In a hamlet of Lam Dong village, Thuy Nguyen district, four mother bombs killed 13 persons and wounded as of by releasing over 2,000 steel-

Since April 25. Hanoi has been frequently raided by U.S. planes. The centre of the city the thermos bottle and electric bulb factory, some higher education and vocational esta blishments were hit. On May 4. 5, 12, 13 and 14, 250 explosive-bombs, 50 mother bombs and many rockets were drop

ped on many localities in the ped on many localities in the city. In Vinh Ninh, hamlet, Vinh Quynh village, Thanh Tri district, near Hanoi, great quantities of steel-pellet bombs were released, causing 26 casualties among the civiliane

'As pointed by the Commis-sion, the U.S. imperialists have reached their highest rung in this dangerous esca-

CRIME OF GENOCIDE

THE delegation of Cuban scientists investigating scientists investigating the U.S. imperialists' war crimes in Vietnam was also introduced at the same press

The delegation included: Dr Ruban Rodrigues Co. head of delegation

Dr. Abelardo Moreno Bonilla, biologist, member of the National Commission of the Cuban Academy of

Dr. Jose A. Presno Alba-vran, First surgeon, Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces: Dr. Ernesto de la Torre Montejo, Professor of Medici-ne, Pediatric Department, Havana Medical College; and Engineer Enrique Zayas Bringas, agronomist, Cuban Academy of Sciences.

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IUSTICE HAS TRIUMPHED

NO sooner had President J. Paul Sartre read the conclusion, than the 200-person audience rose up and applauded for 22 minutes and applauded for 22 minutes running to hail the success of the first session of the In-ternational Tribunal on War Crimes in Vietnam. (The Tribunal mat in Stockholm from the 2nd to the 10th of May 1967). In this moving at-mosphere the Vietnamese who had come to testify as witnesses, embraced the Tri-bunal members and then, standing by their side, they standing by their side, they were acclaimed by the au-dience. Those were unforget-table minutes marking the triumph of justice, of the world movement in support world movement in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle, as well as the triumph of the peoples of Indo-China and everywhere

now fighting for national liberation and peace. Many world-famous personalities took part in the I.T.W.C's session — layers, historians, philosophers, men of letters, politicians, scientists and university professors of different countries, such as Cuba, France, the United States, Great Britain, United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey, the Philippines, etc... From Viet-nam came lawyer Pham Van Bach, Vice-president of the Investigation Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, Colonel Ha Van Lau, member of the Commission Mr. Nguyen Van Dong, represen-tative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and four victims of U.S. bombings and strafings in both parts of the country. 300 prominent personalities and

attended the I.T.W.C's sessi-

Apart from greetings and congratulations sent by Pre-sident Ho Chi Minh and Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Tribunal receiv-Sihanouk, the Tribunal received letters and messages from many people in Sweden and other countries, hailing the Tribunal and addin their charges against American

Representative of widely different countries, political tendencies and religious creeds, those who took part in the I.T.W.C's work, on the the I.T.W.C's work, on the basis of data they had gathered and of what they had personally witnessed in Vietnam, drew the picture of the whole process of U.S. aggression. They threw a strong light on the days designs of the invaders and elaborately analysed the odious crimes they had per-petrated in Vietnam. Finally petrated in Vietnam. Finanty they determined the culpabi-lity of the American Admi-nistration and above all, of Lyndon B. Johnson, Dean Rusk McNamara, Wheeler Rusk McNamara, Wheeler and Westmoreland, for the unleashing, intensification and extension of the war in and extension of the war in his country. In turns and with irrefutable evidences the Vietnamese delegates sternly condemned the U.S. criminal neo-colonialist war and voiced the iron determi-nation of their people to fight back and to vanquish the aggressor. The session went through stirring mo-ments when Miss Ngo Thi went through stirring mo-ments when Miss Ngo Thi Nga, Mr. Hoang Tan Hung, little Do Van Ngo and Thai Binh Dan, wounded by napalm and bomb fragments

various parts of the world all over their bodies, appear-

cd before the Tribunal.

After nine days' work the
I.T.W.C. ended its first
session and issued a declaration with conclusions on the
U.S. war crimes. Relying on
the provisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal, various international treaties signed by
the American Administration. the American Administration, the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and other inter-national instruments, the I.T.W.C. unanimously reach-I.T. W.C. unanimously reached the following conclusion:
The United States is guilty of aggression against Victnam;
the U.S. Government and forces are guilty of indiscriminate, delibrate and systematic bombings of civilian targets including duelling houses, entire villages, dykes and dams, hospitals, annatoria (among hospitals, annatoria)). hospitals, sanatoria (among which the leprosy sanatorium), schools, churches, pagodas and temples, cultural and historical vestiges in Vietnam. The United States is guilty of violations of the Vietnamese per ple's fundamental rights. It has systematically and delibearms prohibited by internaviolated recognized by all, especially the 1954 Geneva Agreements on

The Tribunal unanimously condemned the Australian, New Zealand and South New Zealand and South Korean governments for their complicity with the United States in the aggression of Vietnam and for their violations of international law. It also condemned the U.S. government for repeated

(continued page 6)

was completely demolished.

The other half was seriously

damaged, its furniture almost completely destroyed.

The college's refectory was in ruins. The lecture hall and

the boarding house of the

This biggest college of the D.R.V. which trained every

school-year thousands of Vietnamese students and hundreds of students of

socialist and nationalist

countries was attacked not

all along the roads, orchards

damaged.

ther students were heavily

The U.S. pilots involved in the air raid yesterday reported to have destroyed 2 warehouses and damaged at least 4 military houses in Ha Dong.

PASSING by the sector of PASSING by the sector of enterprises in the southwest, one finds on the right of Nguyen Trai Street—a big street stretching from the heart of Hanoi city—the sector of schools.

ess correspondents from

The new-style buildings windows emerge among the fir trees and amidst the riceplants in ears, like a beautiful design on a green carpet. Stylish and pride-worthy the sector is one of the cultural centres

U.S. attacks on Hanoi

Above: The foreign Hanoi university.

of Cuban scientists visits the ruins of the Central School of Ethnic Mino-

UPI May 13, 1067 of the main building of the school were destroyed and SIX COLLEGES AND MIDDLE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS HIT

Within less than half an hour in the afternoon of May 12, 107 U.S. planes alcohol on the sector. Five 700-kilo hombs pounded the boarding house of the foreign students attending the Social Studies course at the Polytechnic. Half of the house the foreign students of the house of the foreign students of the house household with the property of the polytechnic. Half of the house the property of the polytechnic place of the property of the proper bombed.

Four buildings of the Water Conservancy school were reduced to ashes. Six

In the period between August 5, 1964 and December

VIETNAM COURIER

ESCALATION OF CRIMES The central middle school of foreign languages was also hit. The middle agricultural school of Haroi was heavily bombed The two last stories

> the refectory blown up.
>
> About one mile from this sector and lying along
> Nguyen Trai Street are the
> central level middle vocational schools: the Architectural school on the right next to the Water Conser vancy School. The Post and Telecommunication School Telecommunication School lies across on the left. These schools which trained every year thousands of technicians were barbarously

heavy bombs destroyed almost all the buildings of the Architectural School. the Architectural School, leaving in its yard deep craters. Only one three-storey building of the school studded with bomb splinters was left standing. Four other bombs pounded many board-ing houses for students and the class-rooms of the Post and Telecommunication the class-rooms of the Post and Telecommunication School where not even one only by explosive bombs but also by C.B.U. steel pellet bombs which leave craters building is safe.

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SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSES. U.S. AND OUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS

By Lieutenant General WAN TIEN DUNG

(Continued and concluded)

THE SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY DEFEAT MILITARILY ILS. IMPERIALISM

most fundamental week point of the U.S. aggressors lies in their subjective war leadership. The U.S. conducts the war from a position of lost initiative with an inconsistent strategy. Defeated in its inconsistent strategy. Defeated in its
"special war" strategy, the U.S.
was compelled to switch over to that
of "local war" and war of destruction
against North Vietnam, but the higher it escalates the bigger setbacks it sustains in both zones. The more it sustains in both zones. The more troops it brings in, tile deeper it gets bogged down. It wants to win quickly but is forced into a protracted war. Dissension is growing within the ranks of U.S. ruling circles. Some advocate withdrawal, others press for "stronger actions", others press for "stronger actions", others adopt a middle-of-the-road attitude, una middle-ol-the-road attitude, un-willing to accept defeat but at the same time fearing expansion and pro-longatiou of the war. Politically weak and unable to make full use weak and unable to make full use of its military strength and experien-cing ever bigger military defeats, the U.S. is plunged in an ever aggravating political crisis and political isolation.

2. Self-satisfied with its economic and military potentials the U.S. underestimates the moral and materia derestimates the moral and material strength of our army and people. It reckons that by increasing troops and making an intensive use of fire-power it can intimidate our people in both zones and tilt the balance of forces in its favour and on the strength of this bring its counter-offensive to success. But in terms of both position and strength, the si both position and strength, the si-tuation has turned out to be a far cry from the wishful thinking of the U.S. That is why the higher it esca-late the war against North Vietnam the deeper it sinks into the quagmire. Meanwhile on the South Vietnam battlefield, as the U.S. strategic counter-offensive is not based on the actual balance of forces and becomes adventurous strategy, its failure an

After each failure the U.S. aggres sors are unable to see the nature of their error but obstinately believe that it is because they have not used enough troops, bombs and bullets, which subjective appraisal always leads to bigger errors and heavier

is a foregone cunclusion

 U.S. strategy is characterized by passivity and dispersion, torn between the offensive and the defensive, between mobility and occupa-tion. The U.S. has to cope with the people's war in South Vietnam on many battlefields, from the 17th parallel to Ca Mau cape and on all terrains, from the rugged moun-tain areas to the lowland in the delta and the towns, front and rear The towns which are the immediate rear of the U.S. war, the foothold for all its attacks, are not stable, plagued by increasing crisis and narrowed constantly. There is in fact no place that can be regarded as safe for the U.S. in South Vietnam. It has set up a big number of logistic and operational bases and airbases and employs a large force to guard them, yet it cannot make them immune to attacks. Its communications and transport are frequently threatened and saboed. An American paper has nitted that the U.S. has to suffer an average of 100 casualties without being able to secure a kilometre of safe road. Being attacked every-where the U.S. has to fall back upon the defensive although it wants to take the offensive. It still suffers from a shortage of mobile forces

sed its troops. The logistic and sed its troops. The logistic and support troops are numerous whereas combat troops in the field remain deficient. As for the puppet army, since it can be used as neither an offensive nor a defensive force the U.S. relegates it to the "house mother" job of "pacification" but this only accelerates its disinte-

4. The U.S. points of view on operational as well as fighting tactics is entirely based on the

tactics is entirely based on the concept that everything is decided by firepower. The US aggressors do not trust their infantry, As a matter of fact the U.S. infantry is too weak and fainthearted to confront the L.A.F., let alone wipe them out. The U.S. has a big ambition which The U.S. has a big ambition which bowever is not matched by its limited capacities of realization. It imports that the property of the property of the property of the provided furcht support for the provided property of the provided furcht support for th therefore its mobility only results in therefore its mobility only results in higher, operational costs and the wearing out of the army. The U.S. arr force, artillery and tanks have a great punch but it loses much of its efficiency since it is often used without the coordination of the infantry which, as a rule, must form the spearhead in any battle. Thus the U.S. ground forces are obviously incapable of annihilating the Libe-ration Army because the U.S. infantry has poor fighting capacities and poor morale and is moreover accustomed to pitched battles with clear-cut lines, while the other branches of the ground forces cannot bring into full play their effecti-

In the deployment of troops during an operation the U.S. can form ma-ny prongs to encircle its adversary during a relatively short period but during a relatively short period but the to the poor performance of the infantry this quick deployment of the property of the property of the out-of troops which increases the possibilities of the U.S. troops being wheel out part by part. In their wheel out part by part. In their one the U.S. troops chiefly rely on the firepower of their sirrariat and artillery. Therefore, in spite of many sors still cannot close in on the L.A.F. costly operations, the U.S. aggres sors still cannot close in on the L.A.F. annihilate them: instead the are often caught in surprise attacks by the latter which made short work of important forces of the enemy, both in terms of manpower and ma-terial structures and equiqment.

At present, in conducting their aggressive war against a small country like Vietnam the American leadership proceeds from the point of view that the Uuited States is a big, rich and strong country. But in practice they are meeting with unsurmountable difficulties in the political, strategic as well as tactical fields: - It cannot stabilize the pupper

administration to make it a political prop for the aggressive war;

— It cannot consolidate the puppet

army to make it a political and litary support;

— It does not know how many more

U.S. troops would be sufficient; - It cannot get out of the present

It does not see how to end the war without losing face or for how long to prosecute the war;

Iong to prosecute the war;

—It cannot keep the morale of
the U.S., puppet and satellite troops
from deteriorating (Newswerk remarked on February 6, 1967 that the morale of U.S. officers was like slush);

It does not see how to prevent the U.S., puppet and satellite troops from being attacked and the land and waterways from being cut off;

- It cannot solve the tactical problam or oversome the handsons of the U.S. expeditionary corps which lies in the inability of the U.S. infantry to wipe out the Liberation Army;

- It cannot " pacify" the rural

Th. dans and any house to other b. — It does not see how to attack the North to restrict (let alone in-terdict) the support of the North to the South, to lessen its political isolation in the country and the

world;

— It cannot deceive our people and the peoples in the world about its "desire for peace" and "unconditional negotiations"...

The Los Angeles Times on Decem The Los Angeles Times on December 9, 1966 admitted that the powerful United States has become the victim of an erroneously led war and that the U.S. has become a laughing stock before the military in th

The U.S. imperialists have in tact The U.S. imperialists have in tact been caught in a strange war which even President Johnson cannot un-derstand (The Caristian Science Moni-tor, January 19, 1969). Thus, it be-comes clear that even to direct the war in a way to ward off defeat is already something unfeasible for the U.S., let alone to win military victory. No wonder that the same paper admitted, though with great reserva-tion, that "the war is developing not very satisfactorily and there is no sign yet to ensure that it will im-

THE very weaknesses of the enemy are actually our fortes. In addi-tion to the potentially strong points in the military and political fields which are inherent in the nafields which are inherent in the na-ture of their just war of liberation and for self-defence conducted right on their own land, the South Viet-nam army and people size have a very fundamental strong point which lies in their own efforts, in both the leadership and practice of the war.

1. The South Vietnam army and people are possessed of a high deter-mination to fight for independence and freedom till final victory. This is also the determination of our enis also the determination of our en-tire people and it is being more and more strengthened. They also have a correct strategy which is to attack determinedly and relentlessly. This strategy is being developed unceasing-ly. When the U.S. began introduc-ing masses of U.S. troops into South Victnam and switched over from the vietnam and switched over from the "special war" to "local war" strate-gy the South Vietnam army and peo-ple were not soared by the outward military strength of the U.S., did not hesitate nor return to the defensive but continued to apply the determined and relentless offensive strategy and have continually and vigorously developed this offensive mettle on all battlefields.

This resolve is a very high and well-grounded one based on a correct and scientific evaluation of the ba-lance of forces between the enemy and springs from a resolute and the and springs from a resolute and tho-roughgoing revolutionary class stand. It reflects the aspiration, will and power of our people in face of the direct aggression by U.S. troops, it also reflects the inexorable law of

revolution and revolutionary was in South Vietnam which must unavoidably develop from a political attack on the enemy to a multary and political attack on an ever broader scale. That is why that strategic determination has mustered and or-ganized all the latent forces of the ganized all the latent forces of the masses, maintained and developed the South Victnamese people's ini-tiative and strong and winning posi-tion in their fight against the "spe-cial/war" as well as in the present fight against the "local war" in spite of U.S. constant military build-up, continuous deployment of a buse ma terial-technical force and repeated attacks. The strategic determination of the South Vietnam army and neonle has played the decisive role in their all-sided successes in the recent past and is playing a decisive role in the shaping of the trend of developthe snaping of the trend of develop-ment of the war which will inevi-tably lead to the U.S. defeat and the South Vietnamese people's victory.

South Vietnamese people's victory.

2. The South Vietnam army and people through active efforts have built up a people's armed force composed of three kinds of army and high quality. These armed forces are developing with every passing day and accumulating more experiences as they grow. They are now rationally deployed on the various batthfields deployed on the various battlefields to form a very solid front of the people's war capable of handling the enemy heavy punches with their main force, attacking and encircling the enemy continually, from many directions and in all places like a skilfully laid steel net. Caught in skilfully laid steel net. Caught in this web the enemy is struggling hard but the harder it struggles the more tightly it gets entangled and the lesser its chance to free itself from

3. The South Vietnam army and people have devised and applied in an active and creative manner the wonderful fighting method of peo-ple's war, combining military strug-gle with political struggle, combining various forms of fighting, combining massive attacks with guerilla war-fare, combining attacks on the enemy's rear bases with attacks on the enemy's communication Giving full play to their revolutionary bravery and resourcefulness and making full use of all kinds of making full use of all kinds of weapon at its disposal, the Liberation Armed Forces have developed the close combat tactics and limited the efficiency of the enemy's fire-power. using the shock force of the infantry he decisive factor of victory on battlefield. That is why the South Vietnam army and people have been recording increasing successes in the wiping out of U.S., puppet and satellite manpower, maerial structures and war means, in the protection and liberation of the people, in the safeguarding and ex-pansion of the liberated areas, in the marrowing of the enemy-held areas, making deep thrusts into the enemy rear and maintaining and developing the initiative everywhere.

4. Thanks to their fully political line, the South Vietnam armed forces and people have been enlisting ever broader and more active support from the socialist countries, the international working class and communist movement, the national liberation movement and all the peoples who cherish peace, freedom and justice all over the world.

There is no doubt that while the U.S. imperialists are passively sliding and not proceeding smoothly

(Continued base 7)

. See Vietnam Courier Nos 107

VINH

IN FACE OF U.S. BOMBINGS



In the years following the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, they sent there large numbers of spies and saboteurs, armed attacks were daily happenings. Since the start of their air war of destruction against the D.R.V., they have made it a special target, besides Con Co island which has Con Co island which has been attacked day and night. There is not a small town or village of Vinh Linh on which they have not rained shells and bombs

But in vain have the Yanks attacked Vinh Linh with planes, warships and artillery: Vinh Linh has defeated and will continue to foil all American aggres

Besides the many comman dos' spies and saboteurs annihilated, Vinh Linh, up to May 10, 1967, had shot down 100 U.S. aircraft, sunk and damaged many war

In the field of production, in spite of unfavourable weather conditions and the weather conditions and the difficulties caused by enemy actions, agriculture has steadily progressed. In 1965, already, rice output reached 3.5 tons per hectare per year, as against 2.2 tons for the two-crop ricefields of Tonkin and 1.8 tons for the best fields of Cochieving in best fields of Cochinchina in the days of French domina tion. This year, the winterspring rice cultivation cam-paign has shown plenty of pagn has snown pienty of promises: dry crops, cassava in particular, have been planted in good time: preparations for the autumn season are under way.

Young men no longer feel depressed when they are not admitted in the army. Here production and fighting are closely linked together Production work is also

> VOUNG WOMAN TEAM LEADER

was greatly perplexed when the Yanks began in late February their

GOOD PRODUCTION

AND FIGHTING RECORD



artillery shellings over the demilitarized zone", says Luy, 19, a young team leader at the M. agricultural coat the M. agricultural co-operative. "The fields were then in great need of weeding, and cassava had to be planted. What should we do so as to perform our jobs in time and at the same time limit human losses to the

"The co-op members met and discussed the problem. They decided that the time had come to translate our determination to defeat Yankee aggression into concrete deeds, and to put into practice the watchword of the local Party branch: To cling to the land : to leave one inch of land fallow; to intensify produc-tion". Some rightly added: Not to work the land well and not to apply advanced methods of cultivation is to play into the liands of the

Opinion varied however as to how to organize work. After animated discussions, it was decided to divide each team into smaler groups, each including workers of various categories and led by a member of the people's militia. It was also decided that before work was begun at any place, a sufficient number of shelters should be taken of her self-defence group, she always tries to stand on some elevation of the ground. But she has dug so as to allow all to take shelter at the least warning. plenty of courage !. Three times already, the Experience has shown that

pigsty under her care has been bombed. Each time, in defiance of the bombs, she such measure is absolutely necessary: it makes the work-ers feel secure, and as soon immediately sought to round as the raid ends they can up the dispersed animals Her routine work itself is not immediately resume The winter-spring rice culti-vation campaign has been completed in time and cassava devoid of dangers: the fields beasts are very often bombed and strafed. Many times she came back splashed with mud from head to foot. But she has received a greater quan-tity of manure than the previous years. And it should be noted that none of our people has been wounded. We have defeated the new U.S. kept smiling and joy shone in her eyes!

"This is my second batch of pigs since the artillery shelling began. Now the animals have got used to the explosions. They are no longer frightened!"

A COWHERD

SUAT is happy thinking that he will soon be able to walk. The wound in his thigh is healing well.

It happened on April 10, 1967. Suat was busy doing his homework while keeping an eye on the cows of the co-operative, when an artille-ry barrage came, fired by ry barrage came, fired by the Yankee pirates from south of the demilitarized zone. He managed to take refuge in a shelter. During a lull however, he saw the cows making havoc of a rice-field. He hesitated for a field. He hesitated for a while, for it was very dangerous to get out in such a moment. But as the cows continued to eat up young rice seedlings, he could no rice seedlings, he could no longer contain himself. He crawled out of his shelter, drove away the animals and was about to come back when a new salvo arrived and a splinter broke his thigh. He had only enough strength left to crawl into a shell crater. Suat was only 13. but he behaved like a mar

EXAMPLES of the kind cited above are plantiful cited above are plentiful.
At the Congress of
Heroes and Emulation Fightrefrees and Emulation Fight-ers held at the beginning of the year, Vinh Linh was represented by seven army and labour heroes. In fact one should say that all its 70,000 inhabitants are heroes, "victors over the Yanks"

. Vinh Linh is part of Quang Tri province, the biggest part of which has been under American domination since tost.

HERE AND THERE

escalation!

A PIG BREEDER

ALL the 60 houses of T. village have been knocked down. The Yanks have dropped nearly 1,000 bombs on the place. But the people have remained there: they live underground.

Among them, Vieng is conspicuous by her small size.

Each time a photograph is

KEEP THE WINDLASS GOING

FIFTEEN workers were hauling a post for high-voltage transmission line over the river at a 70° gradient. All the cable wires used to lift the post were taut to breaking point. Suddenly U.S. planes swooped over the area. The emergency caught the workers who were manning the windlass unawares. They hardly had time to do something about it as bombs hissed overhead. If they lay on the ground the steel pole weighing a dozen tons would fall down. There were several bomb blasts 200 or 300 metres away. But the workers unruffled and kept the windlass going. The pole was soon pulled into position, while four enemy planes were still roaring furiously over-

Thirty tense minutes passed. When strongly opposed by a heavy ground fire the the day to steam past.

enemy planes broke off their raids, the pole was already on its platform.

S

PLACE COMMON

NE afternoon so rail. waymen were at work on the Hanoi—Thai Nguyen line when U.S. planes flew in and strafed their liv ing quarters nearby: a fire broke out. They quickly broke out. They quickly jumped out of their shelters and ran towards their houses hoping to save some property. On their way, they saw a section of railway damaged by enemy bombs. Without hesitation, they set to mend the road and fill the bomb craters. Such a job used to take them a whole day. But this time, they finished it in only three hours, juste in time for the first train of

U.S. PILOT CAPTURED BY 13-YEAR-OLD BOY

GUYEN Van Hoa, a pupil of 13, was back from the fields with the ox he had to mind when he caught sight of an American INTERESTS ABOVE ALL plane crashing in flames, A red parachute was ejected from it and driven by the wind in the direction of X. village, Quoc Oai district, Ha Tay province. The air pirate landed in a paddy field and hid himself in the midst of the luxuriant rice plants. Hoa did not lose sight of the enemy and dashed towards him. He raised a bamboo shoulder pole and this struck fear into the heart to the downed pilot, Just at this moment, militia men and

women arrived. The air pirate

could do nothing else than

and delta regions. UNG Yen province has decided to open two university courses on agricultural economy and technique on a part-work-part-study basis, to help raise the managerial and technical standards of key provincial and district cadres and middle-level technical

THE 1967 track-and-field games for mountainous areas held recently by the D.R.V. Physical Training and Sports Commission to boost the athletic movement in these regions for the improvement of the health of the local youth and other people. 156 sportsmen from different minority groups were participating. Apart from special events for the uplands, a long distance run event was organized for sportsmen from both upland

and middle-level technical workers. Earlier, Ha Tay province ran its own university course on agriculture, the first of its kind in the

NEW U.S. ESCALATION, NEW PUNISHMENT:

152 U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN 30 DAYS INCLUDING THE 1,900th OVER NGHE AN ON MAY 17

THIS year the celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday is marked by a month of emulation to punish the new month of emulation to punish the new escalation of the U.S. which strikes at popu-lous and residential quarters inside and in the periphery of Hanoi and Haiphong.

ESCALATION OF U.S. LOSSES

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 1900TH PLANE DOWNED

1964	Nghe An	downed	the first	plane on	Aug.	5	
1965	Ha Tinh		100th	- 6	Mar.	31	
	Quang Binh		200th		Apr.	17	
	Nghe An	-	300th		May	27	l
	Phu Tho	-	400th		July	24	
	Nghe An		500th		Aug.	29	
	Vinh Linh	-	600th		Sept.	24	
	Bach Long V	/i	700th		Oct.	26	
	Yen Bai		800th		Nov.	27	
1966	Nghe An		900th	-	Mar.	7	
	Bac Thai		1000th	_	Apr.	29	
	/ Nghe An	-	1100th	-	June	6	
	Hung Yen		1200th		July	14	
	Ha Bac		1300th		Aug.	7	
۷.	Lang Son		1400th	-	Sept.	9	
	Nghe An		1500th	. —	Oct.	14	
	Hanoi		1600th	-	Dec.	14	
1967	Thanh Hoa	****	1700th	-	Mar.	1	
	Haiphong		1800th	_	Apr.	25	
	Nghe An		1900th	_	May	17	

Between April 19 and May 18, 1967, 152 U.S. planes were downed, 2 war vessels set afre and 2 others damaged. The 141st plane downed in these 30 days was also the 1900th brought down over North Vietnam.

brought down over North Vietnam.

Except for the month of April 1965 when
U.S. planes struck hard at Ham Rong bridge,
in these 30 days North Vietnam set a record
in the number of planes downed. Also in
this period, the biggest number of American
airmen and the highest in rank were captured
including one colone! (Norman C. Gaddis)
and two lieutenant colonels (James Lindberg
Hughes and Gordon Albert Larson).

Another feature is the downing in this period of the 1899th and 1900th plane by Nghe An, native province of President Ho

Chi Minh. One of these two planes was downed by the Quang Trach militiamen with rifles.

Celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's 77th birthday, the army and people of the North have duly punished the U.S. new war esca-lation. They have recorded great achieve-ments and carried out President Ho Chi Minh's will to fight and to win as laid down in his July 17, 1966 appeal to the nation, "Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and interprises may be destroyed but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

In these 30 days, Haiphong brought down 28 planes and Hanoi 26. The U.S. aggressors wiil pay a dearer price for their new adventurous escalation

Latest news

On May 19, 1967 in Hanoi 10 U.S. PLANES DOWNED MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED

On May 19, 1967 U.S. aircraft attacked many localities in and around Hanoi, including the quarter of embassies, damaging the embassies of the D.P.R. of Korea and of the S.R. of

In the seathing emulation movement to celebrate President HO CHI MINH's birthdey, the Hanci people and army shot down 10 planes (some of them crashed in downtown Hanci) and captured a number of American airmen.

Thus up to May 19, 1967, 94 U.S. planes were downed over Hanoi and 1,923 downed in North Vietnam.



A U.S. plane downed by a surface-to-air missile



Douglas Rent Hegdahl born Sept. 3, 1946 in Dakota, R.N.B. 626,331 sailor on Cruiser Canberra captured in Nghe An beginning April 1967

Identity card of Norman C. Gaddis, USAF piloting an F. 4C downed May 12, 1967.



THE THAI AUTHORITIES MUST GIVE THIEU AND KY ... UP THEIR CRIMINAL PLOT OF INTENSIFYING TERROR AGAINST VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

THE Vietnamese people are deeply indignant at the recent news released by UFI from Thailand: Sunthresearchean Under Secretary of the Thai Ministry of Inte rior; stated on May 7 that 12 years onwards must report to the local district offices to be photographed and have their fingers printed. "On May 8, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn declar-ed that the Thai government was considering a plan to sidents living in the northeast provinces of Thailand to other places and "would like to deport them". Other sources revealed that the Thai authorities planned to send the Viotnamero residents to Tarutao island, off the wes coast of Thailand in the In dian ccean. The Thai Foreign Minister on May 8 also dis-closed that the Thai govern-ment would discuss this matter with the Saigon pupnot administration

The policy of persecution against the Vietnamese resi-dents in Thailand has been systematically carried out and intensified for the last two years.

The reactionary Thai authorities not only ban the Vietnamese residents to move from district to district and from province to province even on the occasion of wed ding or funeral, but they also carry out house search and arrestation and kill many Vietnamese residents.

-In September 1066 period the Thai authorities ok no measures to help the Vietnamese victims: they even inhumanly prevented them from removing their houses to safer places.

In February 1967, the Thai

government launched a campaign to persecute Vietnamese residents in almost all the northeastern provinces of Thailand such as Nongkhay, Nakon Phanom, Sakol, Nakon Phanom, Nakhorn, Udorn, Ubol.

It is to remember that in 1965, the Thai government plotted to move the Vietnamese residents to South Vietnam to serve as cannor fodder for the U.S. imperia lists and their stooges. It now joins hands with the Saigon puppet administration to per-secute and expel the Vietnamese residents

The above-mentioned acts prove that the Thai reaction ary authorities have intensi-fied their policy of persecution and repression against the Vietnamese nationals to an extremely serious degree The persecution of Viet-

acting like the worst myrmi-dons of the U.S. in its ag-gressive war in Vietnam regarding its policy of internamese residents is illegal, inhuman and criminal. It is crystal clear that even the local Thai authorities have many a time acknowledged the truth that the Vietnamese residents have been honest people who constantly respect the law and customs of Thailand and contribute a notable part to the economic development of the country and are loved by the local population. By terrorizing the Vietnamese residents. the Thai reactionary government has blatantly ridden rough-shod over international law and violated the provisions of the agreement signed in Bangkok on Sept. 8, 1965 between the Red Cross socie-ties of both countries on the guarantee of security of the

ives and property of the lietnamese residents, of their

Vietnamese residents, of their movement and work during

the time they wait for repa-triation. The policy of terro-rizing the Vietnamese resi-

dents is itself obviously a dents is itself obviously a verdict denouncing the unpo-pular character of the Thai government. Working hand in glove with the Saigon au-thorities in this shameful affair, the Thai ruling circles show all the more clearly that they are the pliant lackeys of the Yankees. Thanom Kit-tikachorn has no other alternative than rehash the old residents are carrying out "subversive plots". This argument cannot cover up his crime and that of his ruling crime and that of his runng clique against the Vietnamese residents and cannot hush up the truth that this intensi fied terror is dovetailed with the permission given to U.S. B. 52 bombers to land in Thailand, the eventual dispatch of thousands of Thai troops to South Vietnam, etc. The Thai authorities are

vention in and aggression against Laos and Cambodia. The Vietnamese people energetically denounce and condemn the inhuman acts of the Thai authorities towards Vietnamese residents and demand that they put an end to the terrosist and criminal measures against the Vict-

We energetically demand that the Thai authorities fulfil their responsibility of seeing to the security of the life and property of the Vict-namese residents, of their movement and work. The That authorities must be held responsible for all con-sequences arising from the policy of repression and terthe Vietnamese

however, observed that in everybody's eye, Ky seemed everybody's eye, Ky seemed to be the campaigner. Apart from his announced decision to run for the presidency, his threat against the civilian factions and his plan to maintain 'press censorship during the election period, Ky has made it evident to Theu that Theis's acoust the control of the

Commenting on Ky's hasty Commenting on Ky's massy election campaigning, the New York Times on May 11 pointed out that if Ky made a long delay, Thieu would win over those who are supporting

For his part, Thieu has been strongly opposed to Ky.

Answering questions in the
paper Tien Tuyen, he declared
that the "firmly protested paper Tien Tiyen, he declared that the "firmly protested against anybody who tried to use the armed forces to support himself", and reitereated that he "was still entitled to to run for the Presidency".

General Duong Van Minh, now in exile in Thailand, to pit the latter against Ky. The so-called "Armed For-

The so-called "Armed For-ces Council" has called many sessions but still fail to iron out the antagonisms between these two top dogs. In the end, it has to announce that the army do not nominate any official candidate in the coming presidential elections' because "the army is not a political party," and "such a move is necessary to prevent disunity in the armed forces".

On May 10 Reuter noted

that the antagonisms between prize is unquestionably the prize is unquestionary the real problem of the American stooges. But the question as to whom it will be granted is evidently a big headache for President Johnson. How can the puppet machine operate in a stable manner, ever outwardly, as wanted by the White House propagandists.

Justice has triumphed

(Continued from page 2) encroachments on Cambodia's sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, and attacks on the population of a number of villages and district centres of this

ountry.

As President Ho Chi Minh said in his message to Lord Bertrand Russell, the opening of the I.T.W C. "is a very important international event important international event, especially at a time when the United States is frenziedly escalating the war, striking at Haiphong port and Hanoi capital city. The success achieved by the first session achieved by the first session assumes a great significance, for it sheds a stronger light on the characteristics of our epoch. This significance will grow with the passage of time. In fact, the LT.W.C. is a new Nuremberg Tribunal one which has appeared for the first time in the world to condemn the crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, on

effective contribution to mobilizing world public opinion and awakening human conscience in many countries against U.S. imperialism the most dangerous enemy of peace and mankind. The Bertrand Russell Tribunal is an initiative full of vitality in the world-wide movement in the world-wide movement to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against American aggression T.T. Raja, a Malaysian-lawyer, rightly described it as "typically representative of the feelings of the world's records protesting against the of the feelings of the world's people protesting against the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policy." Making its influence felt everywhere, it brings out in full relief the undeniable isolation of U.S. imperialism before the world's people. From Nuremberg to Stockholm justice has triumphed. Further

(Continued from page 2)

1, 1966, U.S. planes bom-ed and strafed 391 schools in North Vietnam including in North Vietnam including the Normal College in Vinh, killing 398 students and pupils and 43 teachers, and wounding 417 students and pupils and 62 teachers. During the U.S. new war escalation in Hanoi U.S. planes attacked once 6 colleges and vocational schools.

The crime escalation of Washington constitutes a challlenge to all people in the world.

The number of students of the Social Studies Facul-ty at the Polytechnics in Hanoi is twice the total of students at the Universities in Indo-China under French domination and the total of students at the then middle vocational schools was only everal hundreds.

They hit the pride of minor-ty nationals in our country A dozen explosive and gas bombs and hundreds of C.B.U steel pellet bombs were rained on the central school for various nationals lying behind and on the right side of the above mentioned Polytechnics. This is a school **Escalation of Crimes**

on this school which had con not seen under the colonial regime. It was built to years tributed to training a young generation for the minority and emerges in the heart of Honoi as a cultural establish nationals most of whom did not yet have a script and some of them have not yet ment bearing many typical characteristics of the minority nationals in our country. It known the Vietnamese lar is not only a modern archi-tectural work with best equipment compared with the guage. Over the past re years or so, the school ha rained thousands of students other schools but also bears the features of the life of the for various middle vocational schools and colleges. From the features of the life of the minority peoples. The meeting hall is a magnificent building dominated at its entrance by the models of a house of the High Plateaux people (in South Vietnam) and a house on stilts of the Muero nationals (in the Muong nationals (in North Vieinam). These are two symbolic nationalities. One corner of this building was badly hit and the models of houses were destroyed.

The library and reception hall were damaged. The

doctors, engineers, scientific researchers, thus contributing to the formation of scientific and technical workers of minority nationalities, and to the national construction Dr. Y Ngong Niek Dam, Director of the School, re-called with indignation that under the French colonial regime, only 3 out of the 800,000 people in the High Plateaux could finish the general education schools and multi-colored carpets were buried under the ruins. Many boarding rooms and classes none could attend higher education courses. He said, "The U.S. strike at the school seriously damaged for nationals is a strike at a Many apparatuses at the la-boratory were smashed to cultural achievement of the socialist regime, and a hit at a place where the nationals set pieces. U.S. bombs accurately fell great hope in the future of sors are the sworn ener of the Vietnamese people THEY HIT AT HUMAN

Life
One cannot fail to notice
in the sector of enterprises
and schools southwest of
Hanoi recently bombed by
U.S. planes, the Food Research Institute which lies separately and could not in
any way be mistaken with
any establishment along the
Nouven Trai street. Nguyen Trai street.

Huynh Ngoc Que, a technician at the Institute, twice

witnessing the bombings of his establishment, related: "Many F4 planes dropped bombs on our Institute as soon as they intruded into our capital city on May 5 last. Planes of this type unleashed hundreds of C.B.U. uniessed nunareds of C.B.U. bombs on May 12 last. After bombing the soap, cigarettes and electric bulb and vacuum flask factories, they twice attacked our Institute. I know well the significance of this air-raid ". He took us round the establishment of the search of t He took us round the es-

tablishment across the brick

and tile debris, the craters of explosive and C.B.U. of explosive and C.B.U. bombs, and showed us a large part of the research work at the Institute. Jars, bottles, urns were shatterd, their contents spread on the floor among lime and brick, gave out a nasty smell. The remaining jars were studded with holes left by 'C.B.U.

a crater filled with unexplod ed C B II bombs and said ed C.B.U. bombs and said:
"They have struck not only
at hundreds of people in our
Institute but also at the life
of our people as a whole".
His eyes were shining. I
worried why he still remained
in this tiny room near these
bomb craters and following.

bomb craters and following the air-raid. He told me: 'I'm staying for the sake

"I'm staying for the sake of my researches and the life of millions of our people. I shall leave when asked by our Institute". His statement is not only a proof of the unshakable

determination of our people but also an iron-like denun-ciation of Washington esca-

lation and crimes. These should be condemned even more energetically as they are covered under such deceitful allegations as strikes at barracks in Ha Dong

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST THE U.S. AGGRESSIVE WAR IN VIFTNAM IS MOUNTING

streets in huge demonstra-tions to condemn the crimes perpetrated by the Johnson clique in Vietnam, the American people's movement against the aggressive war in Vietnam has continued to Vietnam has continued to surge up ever more power-fully. The debate on the Viet-nam war held by 5,000 stu-dents of the Chicago and Harvard colleges, the peti-tion sent to Johnson by 300 professors of the Columbia University in New York con-demning the U.S. aggressive policy in Vietnam, the statement of May 10, 1967 of 253 students of 25 biggest medical colleges in the United States categorically refusing to enrol in the army as a protest to the government's policy, the 720-km march of American youth from Boston to Wash ington and their der in front of the U.S. De fence Department, etc. are most concrete evidence of the nti-war movement in the

This highly angered the U.S. aggressors. To prevent

Since April 15, 1967 when half a million people in New York and San Francisco went down to the nized in New York a "demontration" allegedly to "support U.S. fighting men in Vietnam".

Most of the participants were firemen of the city, de-mobilized marines among mobilized marines among them many had committed heinous crimes in Vietnam, and many members of the notorious " John Birch" fasand many memory notorious 'John Birch'' fas-cist society. To encourage this ''demonstration''', Spell-man, a bloodthirsty war-notorious according man, a bloodinisty man-monger cloaked as cardinal of New York, who had once called on the U.S. troops in Vietnam to kill more civilians including women and children also attended. Former U.S anso attended. Former U.S. President Eisenhower, from his sick bed, and former U.S. Vice-President Nixon, another war maniac, cabled their "endorsements" to the demontrators.

However, the U.S. ruling circles did not yield any of the results they had expected. AFP remarked on May 13 that "the demonstration did not match the great pa-cifist march on April 15'.

(Continued from base 2)

stay in Vietnam.

Foreign press agencies further reported that this ridiculous outburst of those raving for war intensification in Vietnam proceeded before the passers-by

To manifest their determi-nation to demand an end to the aggressive war in Viet-nam, the peace militants of the United States dropped from a plane over 15 000 pc cards on the parade saying it was lucky that they were was lucky that they were pieces of paper and not na-palm and demanding to "stop the bombing; bring the troops home". The peace militants also called on the people to sign these post-

The peace-loving people in the United States are siding with the peace militants and preparing a "Summer cam-paign of struggle against the war in Vietnam". The Amerwar in vietnam. The American people have taken a greater and greater initiative and offensive in their activities against the Vietnam war. Their movement is developing in varied and lively forms.

The U.S. Aggressors ..

FOR THE AMER-ICAN PRISONERS

FAMILIES

To: Mrs JAMES N. KASLER 4027 Essey Ct. Indianakalis. Ind.

Dear Martha Suzanne Iu-

ning and Nanette, I have been given this opportunity to send you a greet-ing over Radio The VOICE OF VIETNAM. I have had the cast removed from my leg now and it is progressing well.
All is fine with me as I play
it is with you all. I am looking forward to hearing from

DAD

Major James H. Kasler FR 24551, USAF, 354TFS, 355TFW, Takli, Thailand, captured on Aug. 8, 1965 in Yen Bai.

The delegation issued a statement condemning the raids on Hanoi and Haiphong which it witnessed during its

stay in Vietnam.

On the air raids against factories and higher education and vocational schools, the statement said, "In the immediate vicinity of the buildings mediate vicinity of the buildings mentioned, a great number of workers' houses and living quarters of students and personnel had been destroyed either by the expansive-waves of the demolition bombs or by the direct impact of reachets and other snendiary missiles. In other incendiary missiles. In order to inspect the damages of the factory of thermos bottles and electric bulbs, the members of the Commission had to walk by the still smoking ruins of a block of 47 houses of workers on Nguyen Trai street, located in a densely populated zone of

"On an area of approximately one square kilometre, the members of the Commission examines the irrefutable evidences of the employment of several

tion bombs, incendiary rockets and other missiles with highly explosive and penetrating power sum comos, intensary Pecketts comonos, intensary Pecketts ceplosis and penetrating power as well as another cruel and inhuman type of bomb exclusivities among the civilian population, entirely incapable of severely damaging any structure similar in its effects on the human being to the terrable shot gun that is prohibited as on the human being to the terrable shot gun that is prohibited as the word way. This treapon is known in English as 'sleet-felled bomb' and in French as 'lombos d' billet'.

After mentioning similar crimes committed by the U.S. in Haiphong and telling of the injuries caused by steel-pellet bombs, the delegation had seen in surgical hospitals in Hanoi and Haiphong, the statement said, "The destructive means, emblowed by the statement said, "The destruc-U.S. government in Vietnam and the methods and scale in which they are being utilized constitute the internationally recognized crime of genocide".

U.S. troops bogged down in the quagmire of Quana Tri — Thua Thien

(Continued from page 8)

PUPPET TROOPS BADLY MAULED IN THE PLAINS

WHILE the G.I.'s have been dealt blows in the outer belts close to the demilitarized zone, the number troops in the the puppet troops in the plains have not been able to fulfil their "house mother" task and do their "pacification " work.

At An Lo (September 9. 1966), 483 puppet troops were wiped out. The first attack of the L.A.F. (January 4, 1967) on the Quang Dien mi litary sector resulted in 30 litary sector resulted in 300 puppet troops killed, the second (March 7, 1967) in 2 puppet companies wiped out and 100 men captured. With the L.A.F. attack on the Nam Giao rifle-range on Fe-bruary 6, 1967, the enemy lost 100 men and 50 armoured cars. The C. P. of the Phu Thu military sector was cars. The C. P. of the Phu Thu military sector was annihilated on March II, 1967. The Long Tho training camp was attacked by surprise on April 5.

These facts proved that

These facts proved that the enemy defence line in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien had been broken through. The L.A.F. attacks and L.A. Vang and on Quang Tri city which was controlled by the L.A.F. for four hours on the night of April 5, particularly showed that the U.S. intention of turning the plains not an experience of the plains of the plain o The defence of Highway The defence of Highway No I, a key way of communication, had proved ineffective. In 10 days alone, lose fuerillas destroyed 10 bridges among them big ones like the toom long bridge at An Lo. A series of bridges from Hue

A series of bridges from Hue to Da Nang, and two bridges on the Thach Ha river were blown up. Highway No 1 had plenty of triggered mines and guerilla ambushes. on the other hand, the pacification" plan has also been shattered by guerilla forces and local troops. On December 13, 1966, 100 enemy cadres were wiped out during an attack on the "pacification cadres" training

camp on the road from Hue to Phu Bai. In March 1967, a "pacification" unit of 100 persons were wiped out in the Such casualties have crushed the enemy plan aimed at herding the population and restoring the net work of "strategic hamlets Let us mention again the An Lo battle (December 9, 1906) which nipped the "pacifica-tion" plan in the bud.

> U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS EVER MORE BOGGED DOWN

O stamp out the mounting revolutionary surge in Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the U.S. command sent 6 battalions of U.S. marines and 4 battalions of marines and 4 battainons of regular puppet troops to Highway No 9, then U.S. Briggade 173 from Bien Hoa to Da Nang, South Korean mercenaries from Qui Nhon to Chu Lai, and U.S. marines from Chu Lai to Da Nang...

The situation has notwithstanding gone from bad to

The Americans now, as the French before, hope to sup-French before, hope to sup-press the revolutionary move-ment by extending their net-work of occupation troops. But it has resulted in their forces being scattered and But it has resulted in their forces being scattered and more easily wiped out by the L.A.F. No expeditionary force can put an end to the contra-diction between the need of diction between the need or gathering mobile troops for large-scale operations and that of scattering troops for occupying land and control-ling the population.

open in other theatres, the U.S. troops will get more and more bogged down in South Vietnam.

South Vietnam Army and People's ...

in the war as the Washington Post remarked on December 28. 1966, and have not seen the end of the tunnel, the South Vietnam army and people

the south eard of the tunnel. He south Vietnam army and people hold the initiative more and more firmly, become steadler in their winning people of the south vietnam army and people in the people in the recent past in the people in the recent past in the people in the recent past in the precent past in the period to come. Without indulging into subjectivism and self-complacency, without fearing hards the last illusion about the par americans, the South Vietnam army and people have realized that only by depending the people in the period to come the parameters of the people have realized that only by depending resolutely and continuous proposed in the people have realized that only by depending resolutely and continuous more war means of the U.S. aggressors and annihilating many more sors and annihilating many more force of the puppet army and disintegrate it, can they shatter to the

THOUGH sustaining heavy military defeats, the U.S. unperialist defeats, the U.S. unperialist braggatoch. On the one hand they concede they cannot win but on the other claim that they cannot lose. It is made to be under the concede they cannot win but on the other claim that they cannot lose it is the defeated by our people militarily. The military successes of people's military accesses of people and our country have proved that war in South Vietham and infologa-out our country have proved that have a fired and a stream of the country military memory and will surely meet the country of the country of the which serves to demonstrate a truth of our times, namely, in the conwhich serves to demonstrate a truth of our times, namely, in the con-ditions of the present-day world, a small nation once having risen up with determination and closely united, fearing no sacrifice and fol-

ground the aggressive will of the U.S. imperialists.

THOUGH sustaining heavy military defeats, the U.S. imperialists at still have not given up the bragged order cannot with but on the considerable of the capitalist world.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there ement in the wording of venent in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more

L.A.F.

REPEATED OFFFNSIVES

REPEATED L. A. F. AS-SAULTS ON ENEMY BASES AND AIRFIELDS, U.S.
SURFACE TO AIR MISSILES IN DA NANG
DESTROYED

N May 14, the L.A.F. attacked the surface-to-air missile Battalbase in Da Nang.

According to Western re-

According to Western reports, the L.A.F. damaged its system of projectors and destroyed one launching site after another, while setting missile carrying

afire the missile carrying trucks and an oil depot, The enemy admitted 12 surface-to-air missiles and 36 launching sites destroyed, and an oil depot set afire. BIEN HOA AIRFIELD AND PHUOC VINH BASE VIOLENTLY ATTACKED

N the night of May 12, the L.A.F. hammered at Bien Hoa airfield (the 6th time since Oct. 31, 1964) and Phuoc Vinh base. Though Bien Hoa was heavily defended after five heavily defended after five attacks, the L.A.F. ran across the enemy defence line and poured thousands of shells on the C.P. of Para hine and pour-shells on the C.P. on Brigade 173, the aircraft parking ground, stores and barracks, set them afre, thus bringing the airbase to a

On the same night, the A.F. attacked Phuoc Vinh ase of Brigade 1, Infantry

■ U.S. Surface-to-Air Missile System at Da Nang Wiped Out: 12 Missiles and 36 Launching Sites Destroyed and a Fuel Depot Set Afire (as Admitted by

Bien Hoa Airfield and Phuoc Vinh Base attacked: 70 Aircraft Destroyed and 500 G.I.s' Wiped Out (May II).

U.S. Marine Base at Chu Lai and Ouy Nhon Airfield stormed (Night of May II).

Operation Manhattan smashed in East Nam Bo: 1,000 Enemies Annihilated, and 50 Tanks and Armoured Carriers Destroyed.

the U.S. marine base at Chu Lai. 18 motar shells hit the G.I.'s barracks and more than 20 others fell on their

landing craft, the enemy admitted. Two L.S.T.s were

damaged and many Americans killed and wounded.

Division 1, 32km north of Bien Hoa town.

the Enemy) (May 14).

Bien Hoa town.

The following night, this base received another blow from the L.A.F.
According to the initial reports from G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) So aircraft were destroyed, 50 Yankees killed or wounded including many airmen and technicians.

U.S. MARINE BASE AT CHU LAI POUNDED A CCORDING to Western reports, in the night of May II, the L.A.F. shelled

HON AIRFIELD STORMED N the night of May 9, the L.A.F. assaulted Qui Nhon airfield, Binh Dinh provin-

According to first enemy according to first enemy reports one oil depot was set afire, many aircraft destroyed and scores of American and puppet troops killed and wounded.

OPERATION MANHAT-TAN SMASHED

TAN SMASHED

A back in Operation Junction City the American tried to retrieve their losses by launching Operation Management of the Company o ved and the choice of a target nearer to Saigon betray the enemy's difficulties and caution. This caution was all the more obvious as his troops were divided into many columns, each of them into many groups, advancing slow-ly, often changing their formations for rear of being attacked by surprise, and setting up defence positions wherever they encamped..,

This, however, did not pre-vent them from being repea-tedly assaulted by the L.A.F. who knew the terrain and clang to their opponent. As a result, all their four co-lumns were badly mauled-

atomins were bady mailed-According to GPX (Libera-ron Press Agency) initial, report, from the end of March to the beginning of May 1967, the L.A.F. wiped out more than 1,000 U.S. and puppet troops, destroyed and dama-ged 50 tanks and armoured cars.

MORE ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN QUANG TRI

A FTER their great successes on Hills 88r and 86r, on May 9, the L.A.F. intercepted a U.S. marine company of Regiment 3 at 10km northwest of Khe Sanh. Although the G.I.'s had an artillery barrage and fired wantonly while advancing while advancing the sand of wantonly while advancing most cautiously, they fell in-to an ambush prepared by the L.A.F.

Right in the first minutes Right in the first minutes of the engagement the enemy C.P. and signal service were crushed, and his troops fled helter-skelter. After an hour of fighting the L.A.F. annihilated the U.S. marine comcaptured

U.S. TROOPS BOGGED DOWN IN THE **QUAGMIRE OF**

QUANG TRI, THUA THIEN

N its note .057 dry-season "strategic counter-offensive" the U.S. command planned to set up of
mand planned to set up of
the strategic counter-ofthe strategic counter-ofthe strategic counter-ofthe border
than to strategic counter-ofthe border
with a view to isolating the
South Vietnamese revolution,
checking by repelling the
L.A.F. It strengthened the
defence of Highway No 1,
the counter-ofthe strength of the strength of the counter-ofthe strength of the str N its 1006 - 1007 dry-season of Highway No.9. It launched númerous "sweeps" in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, hoping to drive out the L.A.F. and establish a safe rear-base.

HIGHWAY No 9, A CEMETERY FOR U.S. MARINES

OMBINING small, middle and large-scale battles, the L.A.F. cut to pieces the US. defence line along Highway No 9 and in the Gio Linh, Cam Lo, Con Tien and Dong Ha area con Tien and Dong Ha area north of it. In the last three months of 1966, whole platoons and companies of U.S. marines were annihilated in battles north and south of

Highway No 9. At the beginning of 1967, in addition to tion bombardment of U.S. artillery emplacements by the D.R.V. artillery or the American safered thundering blows from the L.A.F. On March 6, the L.A.F. when the C.P. U.S. Division 3, a regimental C.P.'s of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 3, a regimental C.P.'s of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 3, a regimental C.P.'s of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 4, a regimental C.P. and the U.S. of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 4, a regimental C.P. so of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 4, a regimental C.P. so of the U.S. marines, and the C.P. U.S. Division 1, a regimental C.P. so of the U.S. marines, and the U.S. a been beaten whether they have remained in their strongpoints or gone out to patrol, break through en-circlements or link their positions with one another. (Continued page 7)

• 1070 G.L.'s killed.



Bien Hoa airbase after the L.A.F. attack on May 11, 1967.

THIEU AND KY TAKE UP THE CAUNTLET

"presidential" elections would be held and that "a civilian gouvernment" would come into existence in Saigon. On this basis, it would stabilize the puppet administration, rally its strawmen and put a legal look on the number regime. its strawmen and put a legal look on the pupper regime. This, it claimed, would be a political victory. The U.S. trick, however, can fool nobody. Instead, it is setting its lackeys at loggerheads with one another, in a more acute manner than ever before. acute manner than ever be especially in the battle for the presidency next September.

The U.S. hope to rig up a puppet civilian administration under such "civilian states-

F late, the White What a transfer of the Control of civilian figure won the tions, I would oppose militarily". elections.

It is not surprising that being given the intensification of the war of aggression in Vietnam Johnson will give support to the military. How can those who style themsel-ves as civilians win the elec-tions? It goes without saying that the scramble for power among them has not ended. Bunker, new American ambassdor in Saigon, is trying

his best to play his role as "trouble-shooter".

President Johnson is having a headache dealing with his placemen, but the test of strength between Thieu and Ky—the two most pliant servants of the U.S.—will give him a still bigger headache. Ky has all along dreamt of the prea still bigger headache. Ky has all along dreamt of the presidential chair. In his eye,
Thieu is his opponent
number one. Hitherto, the
power dispute between them
has been smothered up behind
the scenes. Upon returning
from the Guam Conference,
Ky boasted that Thieu and
he himself are of the same
boot, and that he was preboat, and that he was pre-pared to support Thieu's nomination. UPI on May ::.

(Continued tage 6)